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SAMDECH NORODOM SIHANOUK VISITS DRVN



AT the invitation of President Ton Duc Thang, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, President of the National United Front of Kampuchea (FUNK), accompanied by Princess Monique Sihanouk, Samdech Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, Chairman of the Politbureau of the FUNK, and his wife, and other Cambodian VIP's arrived in Hanoi on May 25, 1970 on an official visit to the DRVN. He was warmly welcomed by the leaders of the DRVN and the population of the Capital City (See photo).

Samdech N. Sihanouk and the other distinguished Cambodian guests attended on the evening of May 26 a state reception given by President Ton Duc Thang.

On the afternoon of the same day, he laid a wreath at the Hanoi War Memorial and visited the house on stilts of late President Ho Chi Minh.

President Ton Duc Thang and Samdech Norodom Sihanouk had cordial
talks. Also present were, on the Vietnamese side: Premier Pham Van Dong,
Vice-Premiers Vo Nguyen Giap and
Nguyen Duy Trinh, Minister Hoang
Minh Giam, Vice-Minister for Foreign
Alfairs Nguyen Co Thach and Ambassador Nguyen Thuong, and on the,
Cambodtan side: Samdech Premier Penn
Nouth, Ministers Ngo Hou, Thiounn
Mumm and Huot Sambath and Ambassador Sien An.

The Hanoi City Council called on the evening of May 27 a big rally in honour of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and personalities of his suite.

Important speeches were delivered on this occasion by Premier Pham Van Dong and Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, large excerpts of which are given in this

CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG ISSUES STATEMENT CONDEMNING AMERICAN POLICY OF AGGRESSION AND IN SUPPORT OF INDOCHINESE PEOPLES' STRUGGLE

(May 20, 1970)

PEOPLE of the world, unite and defeat the US aggressors and all their running dogs!

A new upsurge in the struggle against US imperialism is now emerging throughout the world. Ever since World War Two, US imperialism and its followers have been continuously launching wars of aggression and the people in various countries have been continuously waging revolutionary wars to defeat the aggressors. The danger of a new world war still exists and the people of all countries must get prepared. But revolution is the main trend in the world today.

Unable to win in Viet Nam and Laos, the US aggressors treacherously engineered the reactionary coup d'état by the Lon Nol - Sirik Matak clique, brazenly dispatched their troops to invade Cambodia and resumed the bombing of North Viet Nam, and this has aroused the furious resistance of the three Indochinese peoples. I warmly support the fighting spirit of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, in opposing US imperialism and its lackeys. I warmly support the Joint Declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples. I warmly support the establishment of the Royal Government of National Union under the leadership of the Nationa 1 United Front of Kampuchea. Strengthening their unity, supporting each other and persevering in a protracted people's war, the three Indochinese people s will certainly overcome all difficulties and win com plete victory.

While massacring the people in other countries, US imperialism is slaughtering the white and black people on its own country. Nixon's fascist atroctites have kindled the raging flames of the revolutionary mass movement in the United States. The Chinese people firmly support the revolutionary struggle of the American people. I am convinced that the American people who are fighting valiantly will ultimately win victory and that the fascist rule on the United States will inevitably be defeated.

The Nixon government is beset with troubles internally and externally, with utter chaos at home and extreme isolation abroad. The mass movement of protest against US aggression in Cambodia has swept the globe. Less than ten days after its establishment, the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia was recognized by nearly ac countries. The situation is getting better and better in the war of resistance against US aggression and for national salvation waged by the people of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia.

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 Speeches Delivered by Prime Minister Pham Van Dong and Samdech Norodom Sihanouk

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o Children in the DRVN

W HO love Uncle Ho Better thou we, children,

A chubby little girl with ruddy cheeks, led the round; her childish voice drowned the chorus.

The annual festival kindergarten at Tan Tien, a village in Hung Yen province, was attended by

" It's Chinh. neighbour, pointing her finger to a little girl. "How plucky she is! Only a few months ago, she was so shy and dirty at home!" "They are now all sweet

ne time at the woman told me, chewing her pan. Fancy, there were mothers who refused to send their little ones to infant school

It was then that the province received the visit of President Ho Chi Minh If we think in terms of a decade, we plant trees. we think in terms of century, we make men.

His comment has nov became a watchword. Th Party members soon realized the utility of pre-school so difficult to convinc some persuasion work. The dirty habits and nothing about hygiene. They were rude and hurled insults at one another. For want of care, some got drowned, other provoked

co-operative management prepared essays on advantages of pre-school CHILDREN IN THE DRVN

It suffices to scour Hanoi and visit some villages in the delta and highlands to see that despite twenty-five years of war and an under-developed economy, the children in the DRVN are full of life and joy. It is because of the regime's solicitous and comprehensive care for their education, health and recreation. On the occasion of Children's International Day (June I) we give below some glimpses of the DRVN policy regarding

girl manage so many child-ren?"

Hong was not discouraged By dint of insisting, she succeeded in obtaining the permission to use the com munal house and turned it into a classroom. It was an old building which formerly served as a place of work

ship of the guardian genies and village festivals. The

building was made of bricks, had a tiled floor and was

Hong went from house to

house, urging people to entrust their children to her

She won first the consent of

cadres and Party members.

Hong could now divide her class into two. When she

taught bigger children to sing, the smaller ones would watch. When she tended the

babies, the bigger children

would buckle to draw. And all of them would go hand

in-hand for a walk aroun

the house. The bigger child-ren would now obey their mistress. They knew how to

wash comb their hair, take

of their dress, help

neat and clean.

the smaller ones and make a ference between study and recreation.

The mothers were nov satisfied when at the end of a working day, they brought home a neat and well-behav-

The experiment proved uccessful. Since then, 34 infant classes have been opened in all the 16 co-operatives of Tan Tien village, forming an infant schoo run by a managerial board.
Each production team
has its own infant one class every 30 peasant households on the average. With the addition of 24 creches, there was one such organization for every 45 households.

Paddling its own cause without any assistance from the state and any modern furniture, Tan Tien now boasts a whole network of

EVERYONE'S CONCERN

THE development of the Tan Tien communal school is due mostly to the concern of all the co-op

Old Khoat is one of the sponsors of the school. I saw him in the shade of a guava-tree in his garden, his head resting on a small chair with

What are you doing, grand father?" I asked him

"Pottering with odds and ends," he said, raising his I am too old to do field work. So, apart from gar-

of the infant school and tove for children. It's quite a leasure for old folk like us to be of some use to the

The co-op farmers still poplars he had planted forty years ago to the first infant class which was in need of furniture. To those who furniture. To those who he said: "Of course, these trees are most valuable. But the children are more pre-cious to me." And he set a good example. Other old-agers took down their scrolls which adorned their dwellings and used the wood to make furniture for the classroom. They planted trees around the classes for the children to eat the fruit and play in their shade

Following suit, the mass organizations address them-selves to the task of belping

The Women's Union urges mothers to send their dear ones to school and donates cash money for the fees. The cuth's organizations provide teachers and lend a helping hand in any major work. The village nurse looks after the children's health. The teach ers of general education schools help the mistresses to make teaching material and toys. State trade companies supply the school priority basis with vacuum flasks, wash-basins, clothes, children's footwears, etc.

(Continued base 7)

PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION AT TAN TIFN

A WATCHWORD

CHILDISH voices still resounded in my ears when I was accompa nied back by Thang, the Party village committee secretary, a veteran of the first resistance war who still ept the natural simplicity of Vietnamese peasants.

How do you like our children? " he asked me with

I had no time to say a compliment when he went

· To obtain these achievements we have had to work for a decade.

In fact ten years ago when the co-operative mana-gerial board wanted to open an infant school, it met with general indifference. Up to that date, in the countryside, children under six usually stayed at home.

A mother said: "Is it necessary that children go o school to learn how to play? Let them shift for themselves at home." Another one simply shrugged off the idea with these words: My little daughter has to mind her brother at home. How can I manage is she goes to school twice a

Even Party members were not agreeable at least in the beginning. Thang received from the Party provincial committee a directive on organization of premitted the question to the Party cell. But a comrade said: "The Party only supplies guidance in produc-tion. Leave this job to the Women's Union." 'Pre-school Women's Union." Pre-school education, well, it is the business of the Education Department," said another.

education to be used as reading and spelling exercises in complementary class-At meetings, they exchang-

ed views on the behaviour of their children. Figures were produced of those who could not go to the field, being obliged to mind their children, of drownings and fires triggered by uncaredfor children

imented on June 1, 1960.

The first teacher was The first teacher was Hong, a young country girl known for her love of children and her energy.

After attending a 35 day's rash course at the provincual educational service, she was put in charge of the

For lack of place the class was housed in a hut which old Chinh put at the disposal of the co-operative

As an example, the Party members and co-op farmers sent their little ones to school first. When the number grew, the place was handed over to peasants children

Mothers sent there their six or seven year-olds to-gether with their babies, for there was nobody at home there was nobody at home to look after the latter. This ended in such a confusion that Hong was at her wits' end. The big children did not obey her, they wrought havoc on the garden, and turned the house topsy turvy, the naughtiest of teapot with earth. Hong had close the class waiting for separate accommodation

Tongues were set wagging. "There! you see. It could not go on like that," said a woman. "How could that



An infant school in a Hanoi suburb

1 - CHILDREN'S JUNE



More often, the co-op or the has greatly helped raise and close relatives of the orphans rebuild their houses so that they can go on living their habitual life, and assign one of their relatives or one of their neighbours, preferably an old woman, to live with them and attend to their education. In most cases, their schoolmistresses agree to be their god-mothers and take charge of them.

Peasants who have few or no children frequently offer to adopt orphans of their neighbours or their acquaintances. Before committing these children to those peasants, the local administration committee and the coop management must carefully study their records.

educate the war orphans Only for seriously wounded orphans who need special care and for those of Vinh Linh (at the 17th parallel) has the Social Security Department set up a special establish ment. As soon as this insti tution was installed, the inhabitants of surrounding areas and those of the cities applied to the Ministry of the Interior for the adoption of these children.

We met Nhung, that 6 year-old orphaned girl who did not know why she could not weep upon the death of her parents and brothers. Raised at first at this special establishment she has become the adoptive daughter of a family. She very much

MERICAN bombardments of North Viet Nam have made many orphans, who would have been deprived of family happiness and forsaken if ...

A 10-year-old girl of Quang Binh province, one morning, lost her whole family: her father, her mother and her two brothers. Later, she has not ceased asking the adults: "I could not weep that day! Why?" A boy of 7 wept and cried desperately 'No. I don't want to leave my brother," every time people tried to lead away 4-year-old young brother, the only next of kin left to him after a bombing raid... How to take care of these children, raise them and educate them so that they may grow up normally? The state alone cannot see to this difficult and complex problem. It is the people who, while unflinchingly confronting the ferocious attacks of a powerful and rabid enemy and relying on their vanguard social organization, have surmounted difficulties to multiple their duty accomplish towards the dead and towards those on whom depends the future of the

Immediately after the outbreak of war, the government issued directives concerning the status of war victims. As far as orphans are concerned, it took concrete measures for organizing them and guaranteeing their rights and defined the responsibility of the state

VIET NAM COUPIER

and the administration at all levels.

It made it a point "not to let any orphan to be neglected, suffer from hunger and cold and drop their studies; families which adopt orphans should be encouraged and helped tide over difficulties if any" (Cq. of the Govt. No. 157/CP).

In Viet Nam, adoption of

orphans has been part of humanitarian tradition: in the aucient social community, the family, parenthood and neighbourhood bonds kept all the members together When a child lost his parents, his great family (par ents descending from same ancestor) attended to his maintenance and education. People used to say: "A drop of pink blood is better than a pond of water (A relative, however distant, is nearer than a stranger). Never had neglect been shown to anyone who bore the same family name. When the orphan was deprived of all family support, the community adopted him.

Socialism which has established new human relations has upheld this tradition.

On the ruins wrought by the Americans, the people have worked hard to restore life to normal and put smiles on the innocent faces of the young victims of the US war ... True to the tradition and especially prompted by a solid family sense, uncles and aunts of the orphans, and even distant relatives, have approached local administration committees and insisted adoptive famillies. on welcoming them to their homes A father of 5 wept when speaking of his orphan

WAR ORPHANS

The agricultural co-ops have not left these families in the lurch. Very young orphans receive an annual allowance in cash and in kind equivalent to the remuneration their parents got in their lifetime. To grown-up orphans, the co-op provides jobs, and this takes from them the humiliating feeling that they are living at the expense of others. They get their rice ration the co-op's relief granary. The school exempts them from the tuition fees and other contributions.

ed niece: "She is the last

of my brother's family. I

will raise her as one of my

own children. Rice or soup,

we will share it together.

Three essential conditions are required: good morality. comfortable circumstances and few children and dependents. The Social Security Commission joins the local Committee of the Women's Union in supervising the application by local authorities of regulations concerning the status of war orphans. These commissions pay regular visits to the

IN THE DRVN

Orphans who were children of workers and public employees are placed under the protection of the Federation of Trade-Unions. As in the countryside, their nearest relatives are put in direct

Quang Binh province had organized a war orphans' pilot camp which had an about a hundred strong population. This form of organzation failed to respond to the affective needs of these children who suffered seriously from shock and to whom a normal physical and moral life should be restored. Moreover it required substantial appropriations from the state. It has been therefore dropped. Adoption by the families or by the collectivities, with state assistance,

vet she always remembers her own family, her native village. She likes to relate in detail to her adoptive mother the circumstances of her parents and brothers' death. " I think," her adoptive father told us, "she must know everything about her situation and we must never do harm to the memory she keeps of her own parents. We love her as our own child because she is a good seed which will make the future of our people. " Little Nhung attends the first form of the district school. At first, her studies did not go well. The adoptive father told the schoolmistress her painful story. The mistress visited her, asked two classmates of hers to take turns helping her with her learning. Now, her adoptive father told us smilingly, "She works well, she is also very boisterous! Good sign! That's the rebirth of her personal-

loves her adoptive parents,

Like little Nhung, our war orphans are given facilities by the new society to become normal men and

MAI THI TU

PREMIER PHAM VAN DONG'S SPEECH

(Excerpts)

DRIME MINISTER Pham Van Dong welcomed Samdech Norodom Siha-Head of State of Cambodia, President of the National United Front of Kampuchea (FUNK) as "the enerated leader of the brother Khmer people, great friend of the Vietnamesc people," and extended cordial greetings to the other distinguished Khmer guests.

The Vietnamese people are proud to have the brother Khmer people for a neighbour. The Khmer nation has a glorious history of over two thousand years of struggle to defend and build their country. With their energy, intelligence and creative labour, the Khmer people who built the grandiose Angkor, and shaped a magnificent Angkor, and shaped a magnificent and original civilization and a society which attaches great impor-tance to moral and spiritual values, have upheld their traditions of indomitableness, achieved a thriving economy provided with an extensive network of hydraulic works and communication lines, a rich culture, a developed educa-tion and health network; all this is a source of legitimate pride and powerful encouragement for so jealous of their national inde and skilful in building

> The Prime Minister recalled the successes achieved by the Khmer people in the contemporary period, due to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's wise policy. The US imperialists bore a grudge against that policy and consequently engineered the coup d'état of March 18, 1970.

In the face of the US imperialists' aggression, right from the beginning Samdech Head of State has held high the patriotic banner, calling high the particle bannel, carried on the entire Khmer people to close their ranks in the National United Front of Kampuchea to resist the American aggression and save their country. The vibrant appeal in country. The vibrant appeal in Samdech's 5-point Proclamation on March 23, 1970 as well as his subsequent messages to the nation have resounded far and wide in Cambodia, firing Khmer patriots of all social strata and political tendencies into unity and action for the independence and liberty of the Motherland.

The Khmer people, the liberation armed forces and the patriotic forces loyal to Samdech Head of State in the Cambodian Royal Army have in the Cambodian Royal Army have valiantly fought back the aggressors and their flunkeys, dealing them heavy blows, wiping out or disband-ing a big part of the Lon Nol army and considerable manpower of the us and considerable manpower the US and Saigon puppets, expanding the liberated areas, consolidating and developing their administration and the FUNK at all levels, thus driving the Lon Nol - Sirik Matak clique into a more and more critical

Following these successes, the National Congress of the Khmer people was held. It adopted the Political Program and elected the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of

Political Program of the The Political Program of the FUNK, continuing the tradition of anti-imperialist struggle and glorifying the age-old civilization of the Khmer people, is the sequel and development of the judicious policy of Samdech Head of State during the past fifteen years, the oriflamme of solidarity, struggle and victory of the Khmer people, the standard of national independence and construc-tion of a prosperous Cambodia.

In implementation of the Procla in implementation of the Procla-mation of March 23, 1970 by Samdech Head of State, the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia has been set up with Samdech Penn Nouth as Prime Minister. It is issued from a broad patriotic move-ment of the Khmer people, based on administrative organs installed at different levels in the country and relying on the unity of the entire people rallied in the National United Front and on ever growing

The Vietnamese people and the DRVN Government warmly welcome the great achievements of the due to ardent patriotism and the spirit of dauntless militancy under the clear-sighted leadership of Samdech Head of State, the continuation of the glorious cause of the Khmer people inaugurated by Jayavarman the Seventh and dating to the brilliant Angkorian

They can be ascribed to the militant solidarity of the three Indochinese peoples, which has imparted to them an invincible strength. They have been possible also thanks to the sympathy and great and vigorous support given the whole progressive mankind the just cause of the brotherly Khmer people.

> Prime Minister Pham Van Prime Minister Pham Van Dong expressed the profound gratitude of the Vietnamese people and the DRVN Govern-ment to the Khmer people, for their sympathy and vigorous, firm, great and valuable support to Viet Nam's resistance against US aggression.

The Vietnamese people and the DRVN Government pledge themselves to make all-out efforts to selves to make all-out efforts to support the just struggle of the fraternal Khmer people against the American imperialist aggressors and their henchmen, the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique, till total victory. We warmly welcome the Royal Govern-ment of National Union, the sole legitimate and legal government of Cambodia. We resolutely demand of Cambodia. We resolutely defining that the US withdraw immediately and totally its troops and the Saigon puppet troops from Cambodian territory.



ed and will respect the independence. peace, neutrality, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cambodia within her present borders. They have respected and will respect her national rights and her polit ical regime.

The Vietnamese people and the DRVN Government undertake to do all they can so that all the future generations of our two peoples will live in concord, mutual love and respect, so that they may be cordially united and support each other with all their forces in the fight against the common enemy as well as for long-term co-operation in the building of their countries, each in its own

> The DRVN Prime Minister stressed the historical significance of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples.

The Joint Declaration reflects the will of our three peoples to strengthen their solidarity and fight resolutely to defeat completethe common enemy, the US safeguard our respective funda-mental national rights. It constitutes a model charter governing the relations among the peoples of neighbour countries. It marks a new and very important step for-ward in the development of the fraternal friendship and long standing co-operation among the three Indochinese peoples in the struggle against foreign aggression as well as in the building of their countries.

The history of the aggression against, and domination over, our three countries by the colonialists and imperialists for nearly a hundred years from the end of the last century, through World War Two, as well as at the present time, brings out this fact: be they the French colonialists, the Japanese fascists or the American imperialists, they always hatch aggressive designs against our three countries. They always make use of the positions they have conquered in one of our three countries to commit aggression against the others. They always resort to the traditional "divide and rule" policy of making Indochinese fight Indochinese.

Having learned this lesson, three peoples have clearly realized that our destinies are closely linked together. None of our three coun-tries can live in peace, independtries can live in peace, independ-ence, and freedom if the territory



the others still remains a prey to imperialist aggression.

While resolutely defending our national independence, we have always strongly supported the struggle of fraternal neighbouring peoples to recover and safeguard their national independence. At present, as a result of the impudent expansion of the war of aggression of the US imperialists to the whole Indochina and of the successes historic significance of Summit Conference of the Indochin-ese Peoples, the existing time-honoured friendship among the Vietnamese, Khmer and Lao peoples is further strengthening. Our militant solidarity has been forged in the protracted, hard but certainly victorious struggle of the three fraternal peoples fighting shoulder to shoulder against the US imperialists, the most dangerous enemy of the Indochinese peoples and the whole mankind. This militant solidarity is a sure guarantee of the total victory of our resistance against US aggression, for national is an unshakable basis for the time-honoured fraternal co-operation among our three

> Premier Pham Van Dong recalled the US new schemes of aggression of both zone of Viet Nam and reaffirmed the Vietnamese peoble's resolve to resist and their support to the Khmer and Lao peoples' struggle.

The victory of the war of resistance of our three peoples will be a great contribution to the struggle the world's peoples for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress. In their noble cause, our three peoples have always enjoyed the warm sympathy and priceless support of the socialist countries, the justice- and peaceloving countries and the peoples world, including progressives in the United States.

On this occasion, the Viet namese people and the DRVN Government express their sincere profound gratitude for this noble international support. We are convinced that our brothers and friends the world over will give increased support and assistance in all spheres to the just struggle of the Vietnamese people well as the Khmer and Lao peoples, till total victory.

VIET NAM COURIER



SAMDECH Norodom Sihanouk expressed the emotion provoked in him by his current visit to the DRVN, a country which is the pride of our Indochina and all freedom-loving peoples, a glo rious and heroic country."

You are perhaps aware that the reactionary traitors in Phnom Penh have given orders to their "mili-tary court" to sentence me to death for "high treason."

My so-called "betrayal" of the Khmer Fatherland is my inflexible policy of anti-imperialist solidarity with the fraternal Vietnamese pe ple and my conviction that future of my people cannot ensured in peace, security, inde-pendence and territorial integrity and, consequently, in dignity and happiness of life, unless it benefits ever from the friendship of alist Viet Nam which is and socialist Viet Nam which is and will be the only, unique genuine Viet Nam; because this is the Viet Nam of the entire Vietnamese people. (Whereas the "Republic" of Thieu-Ky, heirs to Ngo Dinh Diem, is not Viet Nam just las that of Lon Nol is not Cambodia.)

My"-crime, according to the Lon Nol clique and their American bosses, is to have "betrayed the neutrality of Cambodia — I quote their own words — for the sake of the Viet Cong and the Viet Minh."

As I pointed out in my speech at the magnificent reception of-fered yesterday by His Excellency the President of the Democratic the President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam., the Khmer people and I myself have really given to the fraternal Vietnamese people fighting against the US imperialists for the liberation of the Southern half of their Fathernal Company and the Comp land an effective support and assistance, that is to say a support and assistance which is not verbal.

This is because one cannot stand in the middle of the road between the aggressor and the victim of aggression, between the Americans who come from far away to neo-colonize without any valid justification a neighbour country and a brother who has the sacred duty to out of his Fatherland.

What is more, to help the Viet-namese people in their struggle against US neo-colonialist imperialism means first of all to help my own Fatherland and my own people protect ourselves against the same mortal danger which is US aggres-

The puppet regime of Lon Nol itself has just substantiated my words in showing to the world that

SAMDECH NORODOM SIHANOUK'S SPEECH

(Excerpts)

by reversing her policy, Cambodia, which her numerous friends in the world used to call "an oasis of peace, stabil-ity, freedom, and progress," has within a few weeks become a rea hell, offering at least

on a great part of her territory a independence, a colony with as many as three masters — US imperialism, its lackey regime in Saigon, and another of its lackeys, the regime in Bangkok.

Samdech Head of State then dealt with measures to put an end to the Cambodian "tragedy," a "tragedy" which he said is inseparable from the South

Republic of China.

tries' Conference in Belgrade.

South Vietnamese people.

BIOGRAPHY OF SAMDECH NORODOM SIHANOUK

1953: After long months of negotiations with France he obtained the latter's agreement to transfer to Cambodia all powers that France still held after the signing of the "Treaty of Independence" in 1949: judicial, police, military, and diplomatic.

- 1955: Set up the Sanghum Reastr Niyum, a vast national gathering which included different political parties.

Took part in the Asian-African Conference in Bandung (where he met Premier Pham Van Dong for the first time).

- 1955: Declared the neutrality of Cambodia.

- 1960: Elected Head of State (after King Suramarit's death).

Granted de jure recognition to the Provisional Government of the Republic of Algeria.

- 1965: Broke off diplomatic relations with the USA. - 1967: Recognized de jure the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

- 1968-1969: Obtained official recognition of Cambodia's existing orders by fifty sovereign states (among them the DRVN and

1969: Announced Cambodia's de jure recognition of the RSVNPRG.

Represented Cambodia at President Ho Chi Minh's funeral. 1970: Founded the National United Front of Kampuchea (FUNK).

Accorded de jure recognition to the German Democratic

- 1962: Initiated the Geneva Conference on Laos.

- 1963: Rejected American aid (economic and military).

Several times Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

- 1961: Led the Cambodian delegation to the Non-Aligned Coun-

Granted Cambodia's de jure recognition to the People's

Recognized the NFL as the genuine representative of the

Born on October 31, 1922.
 Secondary education in Saigon (South Viet Nam).
 Higher education (Military) in Saumur (France).
 Elected King by the Council of the Crown in 1941.

Abdicated in favour of his father in 1955.

remains a prey to imperialist aggres-

Nixon has greatly publicized his so-called irrevocable decision to so-called irrevocable decision to withdraw all US ground forces from Cambodia at the end of next June.

But even if such a withdrawal takes place, that does not mean that my country will ipso facto recover its independence, neutrality and peace.

The satellite forces of the Thieu Ky puppets have threatened to stay without limit in space or time in Cambodia where they will behave as in a conquered country.

The Lon Nol clique leaps for joy over it, while the Khmer people cannot tolerate such an occupation and such a colonization which are as anachronistic as it is impudent

to be violated in a brazen manner by US bombers which will continue to rain on our peaceful population millions and millions of tons of bombs. napalm, etc. and this will last as long as the Khmer patriots keep up their fight against the trai-tors in Phnom Penh.

DRVN

In such conditions it is unconceiv In such conditions it is unconceivable that we should ever accept the terms of the enemy who demands that the Khmer people down their arms even without being defeated, and that an "international conference" will "take charge" of our country, that is to say legalize the country, that is to say legalize the regime in Phnom Penh which has usurped constitutional power, as well as the new status of Cambodia as a new-type colony of the United States and of the latter's protégés in Saigon and Bangkok?

Sandech N Sihanouk allirmed the Khmer people's determination to fight against US aggression.

The people of Cambodia, through my voice, express their deep and eternal gratitude to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Govern-ment of the Republic of South Viet Nam for the total support for so solid a backing and the important material assistance given them without any condition and in a spirit of complete fraternity for the triumph of their

Allow me also to express my warmest congratulations on their great successes which your government and your people, guided by the teachings of President Ho Chi Minh, have obtained in all the domains of peaceful and socialist construction. ist construction.

War is the costliest thing in the world.

Having had to face it - the whole world knows with what heroism and at the price of enormous sacrifices — the Demo-cratic Republic of Viet Nam has performed this unique tour de force by giving an extraordinary élan to her public works, her public health, her national education at all levels, her national economy, her industry and first of all

To describe such progress, I would like to use the term "mirac-ulous" but I must make it clear that this is the miracle of the faith, the ingenuity, the industrious patience and the patriotism of the most talented people in the world - the Vietnamese people.

That is a very great lesson this people give to all those who, like them, want to win in all spheres the total war American imperialism imposes on them.

Because such a war cannot be won with sheer courage and military skill. Such a war requires that the people concerned know also how to win the battle of social progress and of national economic rehabilitation.

Viet Nam tragedy and the Lao tragedy, the sole and sinister author of which is US imperial-

His Excellency my dear brother Pham Van Dong has rightly under-lined that "our destines are closely linked to one another," that "none of our three countries can live in peace, independence and freedom while the territory of the others Neither will the Knmer people allow the Bangkok government to send, as it has promised Lon Nol, contingents of the Thai army into the territory of our Fatherland.

Our territorial waters and our off-shore islands, for their part, have already been occupied by elements of the US 7th Fleet and the Saigon puppet navy.

As for our airspace, it continues

EFENCE Secretary Melvin Laird testifying before FEF.NCE Scerelary Melton Laura teasury and con-a Senate Committee on May 18 declared that Com-and Saigon troops had penetrated into Laos (UF). May 18). He took care to add that the operations he can referring to user staged from time to time as Lefensite measuret and lasted only a few hours.

On the same day, in Jaharta Nguyen Van Thieu's Foreign Minister stated that Saigon troops had been operating Jor some time mow in Lower Lays, and that the possibility of a large-scale intervention in that awar must not be excluded (Los Angeles Times quoied by AEP May 18).

A spokesman of the State Department hastened to put things more accurately and said that US "advisors" accompanying Saigon units to Laos were not to be considered as fighting forces (AFP, May 20).

Linguistic juggleries of the Washington rulers are Linguistic juggierius of the washington rulers are well known to newybody: the aggressor becomes victim of aggression, the invasion of Cambodia a move in de-fence of her independence and neutrality, the estension of the war another one to put an early end to it, so on

The fact however is that the Nixon administration The fact however is that the Nison administration has sent US and Saigon troops to Loss — after dispatching several battations of Thai mercenaries there. This constitutes a new slep in the "secret war" which has attained large proportions in Laos. The Symington report made public in April resealed that the air war had been curried on against that country since 1966 by a 1,000-man IS mission headquartered in Vientiane. USAR cortices sometimes ran to 600 per day.

All this casts a crude light on the true intentions of All this easts a crude tight on the true intentions of the White House inmate who, while trumpleting about his decision to withdraw 150,000 GIs from South Viet Nam, attached to it several conditions and refused to set a definite time-table for troop withdrawal. As far as Lac concerned, one may expect that a decision will be taken by Nixon on the same pattern as that concerning Cambulia: to overtly deploy big units of the US and camousta: to overtty aeptoy org units of the US and Saigon forces against Lao patriots. A conclusion is self-evident: Nixon has no destre to end the war: on the contrary he wants a military victory in Viet Nam at all costs.

Does he expect to justify his undertaking in Laos by Does he expect to justify his undertaking in Laos by someted by him as he had done after invadable the source of the land to the source of the land he was utletly mistaken in Cambodia, how can he carry the day in Lao? The forest of the Lao Patriotic Front have liberated the Plain of Jars and a major part of Lower Laos despite U. was intensification. Now that the Swach one of the Indochinese peoples with the strength of its resistance peoples are proposed to the strength of its resistance and the strength committee of the late of the strength of the strength of its resistance and the strength of its resistance and the strength of the strength of its resistance and the strength of the strength o

By opening new fronts at a time when setbacks in Viet Nam have driven him onto the defensive, Mr Nixon is jumping out of the frying-pan into the fire.

In the United States

200 US lawyers representing big New York

firms have come to Washing-ton in a chartered train to urge US Congress to take

measures to stop at once the American war in Indochina.

They handed to the US au

thorities a petition signed by over 2,000 lawyers, demand-

immediate withdrawal

Call IIS troops from Cam-

bodia and other countries in Indochina. Meanwhile, law-yers in Washington have

yers in Washington have called a meeting in protest against the US war in Indo-china. UPI reported that a group of attorneys has en-dorsed a resolution terming

the US military move in Indochina a "blatant" vio

U.S. SCHEMES TO DISPATCH MASSES OF SAIGON AND THAI MERCENARIES TO LAOS

Of late, the US imperialists and their henchmen in Saigon, Bangkok and Vientiane have adventurously planned to introduce masses of additional Thailand mercenaries and South Vietnamese puppet troops into Laos for attacks on the free zone of the Lao

"On May 18, 1970, US Defence Secretary Melvin Laird and the Foreign Minister of heavin Laird and the Foreign simiser of the Saigon puppet administration themselves openly admitted this fact, and even the spokesman of the Defence Ministry of the Vientiane stooge administration confirmed that 'it was necessary that South Vietnamese forces should intervene' in Lower

"This frantic war intensification and expansion by the US has rendered the situation in Iudochina more dangerous than ever before, seriously threatening the security in Southeast Asia and the world.

These aggressive and bellicose acts of the US and its lackeys once again cynically the US and its lackeys once again cynicariy, challenge the independence, sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity of Laos, scrapping the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos and all elementary principles of inter-

"The Lao Patriotic Front firmly insists

THE spokesman of the Lao Patriotic Front Central Committee issued on May 21 the following statement:

"... Of late, the US imperialists and their lenchmen in Saigon, Bangkok and Viertiane have adventurously planned to merovaries.

N May 21, the spokesman of the DRVN
Foreign Ministry also made public a
statement condemning the new US
plan of agrression against Laos.

A NOTHER statement issued on May 27 by the DRVN Foreign Ministry recalled that the atrocious US air war against Laos started May 17, 1964 was exactly 6 years old. Modern aircraft of difexactly 6 years old. Modern aircraft of dif-ferent types, including B.52s have been pouring day and night on Laos territory various kinds of demolition, steel pellet and phosphorous bombs, rockets and toxic chemicals. But the Las people have remained indomitable and have brought down nearly .500 US planes.

The statement reiterated the DRVN Government's support for the five points put forward on March 6, 1970 by the Lao Patriotic Front as a political solution for put forward on March o, 1970 by the Lao Patriotic Front as a political solution for the Lao issue: the United States must, first and foremost, stop totally and uncondi-tionally the bombing of Laos so as to create a favourable climate for the Lao parties concerned to meet and settle their own

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN SUPPORT OF LAO PEOPLE WOUND UP IN SUCCESS

THE two-day International Conference in Support

by 53 national delegations and 16 delegations of variof the Lao People's
Struggle against US Aggression held in Cairo wound up
in great success on May 21.
The Conference was attended

Conference passed a resolu-tion which said in part : "The Conference indignantly condemns and resolunantly condemns and resolu-tely exposes the US imperi-alists' interference and aggression in Laos and crimes of war against the

At its closing session, the

Lao people. "The Conference severely denounces the Thai reac-US use the Thai territory as a springboard for aggression against Laos and recently sent more Thai combat units to Laos to help the US intensify its

ssive war against this Conference fully supports the just and heroic struggle of the Lao people and patriotic forces led by the Lao Patriotic Front against the US imperialist aggressors and their hench-men in Laos.

"The Conference warmly hails the resounding successes recorded by the Lao
armed forces and people in
their patriotic resistance
against US aggression, for
the defence of their fundamental patrional rights. national rights, namely independence, sovereignty, neutrality, unity and territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Laos.

The Conference expresses its admiration for

Lao people who are possess ed of a long tradition of struggle against imperialism. ous regional and interna-tional organizations consist-ing of 168 official represen-tatives.

"With their legitimate struggle, the Lao people are substantiating a truth of our epoch: even smal countries and all oppressed peoples can successfully resist imperialism and new and old colonialism, includ ing its chieftain, US imperialism, and win complete victory if they have a correct line, are closely united. fight valiantly, and enjoy the sympathy and support of the socialist camp and of

The Resolution reaffirmed

The Conference fully supports the 5-point political solution advanced on March 6, 1970 by the Lao Patriotic Front which has enlisted the sympathy and support of world public opinion as a correct, fair and reasonable solution. This pays due regard to the legitimate aspirations of the Lao aspirations of the Lao people and the interest of peace and security in Indochina and Southeast

The Conference called or various governments, inter-national organizations and all peace- and justice-loving all peace- and justice-toving people the world over including progressives in the US to step up their moral and material support to the Lao people and create conditions for them to push up their fight against US aggression.

VIET NAM COURIE

68th Plenary Session of the Paris Conference

on Viet Nam (May 28, 1970)

NIXON ADMINISTRATION'S BELLICOS-ITY, OBSTINACY AND TRICKINESS AGAIN DENOUNCED

SPEAKING on behalf of the DRVN Government delegation at the 68th of the Paris Confer-Mr Nguyen Minh ce, Mr Nguyen Minh laid bare the bellicosity, obstinacy and trickiness of the Nixon administration He pointed out that the Nixon administration's professions of "peace" and
"serious negotiations" were at utter variance with its current intensification and prolongation of the war in Viet Nam, its expansion of the latter to the whole of Indochina and its maintenance of the Paris Conference in its protracted deadlock.

The DRVN spokesman administration really wanted to end the war and moved toward a political settlement which is equitaand honorable all parties, there was no reason why it had not accepted the reasonable

and logical 10-point overall solution put forward by the RSVN PRG and had refused to withdraw com-pletely and unconditionally troops of the US and its satellites from South Viet satellites from South Viet Nam within 6 months as proposed by Mme Nguyen Thi Binh, head delegate of the KSVN PRG delegation. There is no reason either for the Nixon administration to turn down the RSVN PRG fair for the establishment a provisional coalition government in South Viet Nam to be entrusted with the organization o free and democratic general elections there.

Therefore, Mr Nguyen Minh Vy went on, if the war continues and has even expanded to the Indochina and the Paris Conference remains stalemat-ed, full responsibility rests with the Nixon administra-

South Viet Nam

MILITARY OPERATIONS

N the night of May 25, the PLAF bombarded 41 bases and positions, causing heavy damage to the enemy, Western agencies reported.

In Quang Nam province, the Hiep Duc sub-sector has been invested from April 29 up to now. From April 29 to May 21, over 1,500 enemy troops were put out of action, 32 planes and helicopters downed, 25 tanks and 13 ordnance pieces destroyed.

In 6:ie Lei province, PLAF mounted 3 sudden attacks on the nights of May 9, 11 and 21, ambushed 300 enemies, on May 22 (inflicting casualties on 105 American officers and technicians) and wereked 34 military webicles (12 tanks and armoured cars) and 2

In Ben Tre province, on the night of May 17, 3 puppet companies were wiped out in Binh Dai district. 7 aircraft downed and over 100 fire-arms captured.

PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION...

(Continued from page 2)

The schoolmistress is also the object of universal care Old tolks give her advice and encouragement. The co-oper-ative guarantees for her a decent living standard. Formerly she received as salary the pay for a number of work-days equal to that of an average farmer. At present, co-op social security funds and parents' contribu tions make up the money equivalent of a number of work-days equal to that of the best farm hands. She is paid even during the time of her training at the district town or provincial capital.

INFANT SCHOOLS UNDER THE BOMBING

AN Tien village experienc-ed the same difficulties as other villages in the US war escalation. Bombs and rockets hit many localities, destroying store-houses and dwellings.

Right at the beginning, the Party village committee adopted a resolution recommending measures to be taken for the security of the child-ren and continuity of preschool education.

The classes were split and scattered in various villages. Each of them had a big antiairraid shelter, medicine ches for first-aid attention and each child, an individual fox hole with a lid, and a broad brimmed splinter-proof plait-ed straw hat. A communica-tion trench linked the classrooms to the ricefields to evacuate the children in case of a fire.

One day, time-bombs were dropped near two class-rooms. The classes were instantly evacuated and coninstantly evacuated and con-tinued to function in the peasants' huts. Another classroom was burnt, but the peasants rushed in in time, ut out the fire and repaired the damage. The following day, the class was resumed.

In four years of war, there was no class interruption. More than ten new classrooms have been built in bricks and in pisé. At present only five classes still operate in the communal house, pagoda and peasants' dwellings, all the others have their own buildings. The school furniture and equipment have doubled. The pupil enrolment has increased

cent of the village cadres. Mothers of large families have found pre-school education a paying proposition.

Apart from field work,

Mrs Phuong, a mother of six, is also one of the co-op deputy managers. Mrs Mui mother of five and married to an armyman, concurrent ly does agricultural work and is permanently on duty on the Party village committee

School- years	Number of classes	Enrolment		Percentage of the co-op's children population	Number of teachers
1964-1965	15	478	hildren	45	15
1965-1966	19	550		52	10
1966-1967	20	575		5.3	20
1967-1968	22	676		64	2.2
1968-1969	34	1005		96	34

Satisfied that their child-ren are well looked after, ren are well looked after, women can now put all their minds in production work or other social activities. Formerly, out of 3,000 women in the village, 2,200 women in the village, 2,200 were able to engage in the farming. At present, besides the work common to the weaker sex, 164 women are in charge of various functions in the rural administration, Party organization, mass organizations and co-op management, making up 60 per

The school managerial board takes pride in frequently receiving letters from the front. Thus serviceman Xuan, who has three children, is happy to see that his wife continues to do the farming as all her children go to the infant class.

Pre-school education at Tan Tien has thus fulfilled the tasks assigned to it

PHUONG ANH

CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG

(Continued from page 1)

The revolutionary armed struggles of the people of the Southeast Asian countries, the struggles of the people of Korea, Japan and other Asian countries against the revival of Japanese militarism by the US and Japanese reactionaries, the struggles of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples against the US-Israeli aggressors, the national liberation struggles of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples, and the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of North America, Europe and Oceania are all developing vigorously. The Chinese people firmly support the people of the three Indochinese countries and of other countries of the world in their revolutionary struggle against US imperialism and its lackeys.

US imperialism, which looks like a huge monster, is in essence a paper tiger, now in the throes of its death-bed struggle. In the world of today, who actually fears whom? It is not the Vietnamese people, the Lao people, the Cambodian people, the Palestinian people, the Arab people or the people of other countries who fear US imperialism. It is US imperialism which fears the people of the world. It becomes panic-stricken at the mere rustle of leaves in the wind. Innumerable facts prove that a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. A weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. The people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country. This is a law of

People of the world, unite and defeat the US aggressors and all their running dogs!

NEW PROTESTS AGAINST NIXON

(Continued from page 6)

out of Cambodia, out of Viet Nam, out of US cam-putes!" and carried torches as well as flags of the DRVN and the RSVN as they marched through the centre of the city.

On May 19, the National Committee of the Communist Party of the United States convened an extraordinary ession against introduction of US troops into Cambodia and repression of Black American students by the Nixon administration. Gus Hall, Secretary General of the Party, declared at the the Party, declared at the meeting that the people in the United States were against the Nixon government's policy. The parment's policy. The par-ticipants called for a broad alliance comprising all forces of the people hostile to the government's foreign policy

In Houston, on May 24 US Vice-President Agnew was interrupted shouts of " peace nov demonstrators in the audi ence as he was opening a congress of the International Union Against Cancer (UICC).

In a speech delivered at a conference of the US Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, one of the most important unions in the country, held in Atlantic City (New Jersey) on May 25. Potofsky President of the Union denounced the war conducted by the US in Indochina and declared support for the actions of the American senators to block investments for the military operations in Cambodia.

"The plan for Vietnamization of the war is not, in my opinion, a plan for peace. It is a plan that perpetuates the war," stated Harriman, American exchief negotiator at the Paris Conference on Viet Nam, at the House Foreign Affairs Committee on May 25.

William Fulbright, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, on May urged young Americans to continue their protest to continue their protest against the Indochina war. He said, "I hope and urge that they sustain their protest until the last American soldier has been withdrawn from Indochina."

lation of international law. Opposition to the US war in Indochina has continued also to be displayed by American students. More than 280 colleges and universities

have been brought to a standstill by the students' anti-war strike. Three American youths in

NEW PROTESTS AGAINST NIXON

Washington — Brian Mcdon-nel, Thomas Mahany and Michael Lanahan — and 17 students in New York went on a hunger strike against the US aggression in Cambo-

Hundreds of people in Newton city (Massachusetts) on May 18 held an anti-US war demonstration. Many of them staged sit in at the youth recruitment centre.

In New York, some 20,000 people on May 21 paraded in front of City Hall in protest against Nixon's Indochina olicy. The march was organ "Workers and Students for Peace Coalition The protesters were mostly young people, but there were also a number of prominent trade-unionists among

them, and as one municipal wc: kers' leader noted, this was the beginning of an alliance between the students and the trade-union move

In Boston, a demonstration In Boston, a demonstration was staged on May 22 against the US militarists. The participants called on young American draftees to refuse service in the American aggressive army.

In a letter published in the Washington Post on May 20, Professor John Kenneth Galbraith of the Harvard University said people of various strata in the United States were against the US war in Southeast Asia.

Meanwhile, 500 American residents in Rome (Italy) gathered at the People's Square on May 15 evening. They shouted "US troops,

(Continued page 7)

Editor's Note: Kasang is a district of Svay Rieng, a kind of Cambodian enclave in South Viet Nam and known these days as Parrot's Beak.

A T the Kasang srok (district), milpas had been burned. The Chhol Chham (Khurer New Year) was drawing near. The new mer rains and was availing the learn of the chamber of

Nevertheless, what happened this year was much more important than the downpours and a bumper crop. And the thing was this. day the man who at the royal ceremony of the Sacred Furrow holds with the royal common to royal common the r

But soon other pieces of news reached the srok. It was learnt that for 5 straight days, people had

In such circumstances, how can the Khmer peasant sit with folded arms! And Kompongcham and Kandal have blazed the trail for Svay Rieng and other provinces of the Kingdom.

The Kasang inhabitant: went and looked for the men of the Permebura Chinam time the men of the Permebura Chinam time the recognition of the country's independence—E.d.). These were patriots who had always been in close touch with the deep aspirations of the people and showed them the right of the people and showed them the right of the right

sat down well in line and chatted gaily. An open-faced and intelligent-looking youth said convincingly, "These rifles were distributed to us by Samdech for the defence of the phum, In view of the present situation, we deem it necessary to return them to the

The conversations were in full swing when mothers of families and young girls worth in food and the conversation of the conver

In only a few days, in all of Kasang, the reactionary Lon Nol administration became nothing more than a bad dream. More than a bad dream. More than a bad dream where the result of the reaction of the reacti

At present, the srob of Kasang isbustling with an activity never seen
before. The downtrodem pho have
been hitherto may be the property of t

(Reportage by Thay Saroun, published in Svay Rieng News, April 17, 1970.)



IN CAMBODIA

Kasang Responds to SAMDECH SIHANOUK'S Appeal

O NE day in March last, Kasang market goers returning from Sway Rengi the town related that an event, rather unmand, but occurred their daying rotest prefer and the state of the state of

Then further news thowed on A native of Triong Khet returning from Phonon Penh, where he had settled, told of a mular demonstrations to the capital The only different. In the capital The only different is nowever, was that me had been considered to the capital The only officers. In Phonon Penh too, soldiers were seen carrying new-model weapons. Finally, the big news came files bombshell. General Lon Nol declared that Samdech Head of State had been deposed.

Questions were asked How could the National Meerably ratify such Dignatures continued to hold Samdech in high-esteem? And what did Lon Nol, Srife Mataka and their lik really want? It is longer to the hold to Nol, Srife Mataka and their lik really want? It is longer to the total the t

demonstrated along the Memoti-Komponischam road with shoats of model with the componing of the comwith Lun Nol'" After that, two jets of the couplets made an attack run over T.nle Bat, and the blood of peace-loving Khiner patriots began reddening the waters of the Mekong in Kompokom city, the componing of the waters of the Mekong in Kompoder and the componing of the of the Lun Nol administration. Most drastic was the action at Chup where the insurgent population killed Lun Nol's younger brother, a police captain notorious for his cruelty.

In Takeo, the insurrectionists were joined by even Buddhist bonzes. They assulted and seized the military post of the province apital. Lon Not troop condid hardly fire a few shots when the watchtowers were knocked down and the position was overrun by the wave of assallants.

As reprisals, Lon Nol aircraft bombed and strafed civilians. Six bomb craters could be seen in the heart of the province capital with around them many dead, bomb splinters embedded in their sunburnt backs.

And such was the news which came to the inhabitants of Kasang srok.

VER the past 10 years or so, though now and then gunfire or wans still heard in one place or wans still heard in one place of the wan thanks of the want of

Lon Nol, found the National United Front of Kampuchea, build the nation's armed forces and establish new power.

new power...

There were people who still feel puzzled. The mephum (village chief) of Trapeang Thmas for instance spent many sleepless nights. With the 27 rilles at late 14 realized that time was no more for lencestiting, and that he could no longer wait until he was clear in which direction the wind blew. In one morning, he successively learnt that the post of Along Trach had broken away from the Phnom away from the Phnom

And that very evening with a small group of armed combatants, the control of the district of the control of

After having handed over their weapons the civil guards